G.R.S. IX—5]

Previous references 1922 (C/o) File No. 16-8-22 Serial Nos. 1-2

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos Nil

Part B for March 1923

SUBJECT

Memorial of Prisoners under Child Life Persons Case No. 3 of 1922-23

8(2) Registrar, Chief Court

No. P. 9393 of 3.3.23

Forwards copy of order passed by H.H. the Lieutenant of Jagirs, on the prisoner's memorial commuting the sentence of death to one of transportation for life.

Printed on the Multigraph.

Re Vargeese Musan
22/3/23

3946
P

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(A)

NOTES.

File No. 168-M

FILE HEADING.

Memorial of Thumma accused in Thumoja Sessions Cr. appeal no: 73 of 1922-23 of on the file of the Chief Cri. Referred case no: 5 of 22-23 Court

From: The Magistrate, Chittoor

No. S-94/22 Dated 30.1.23 Received

Diary No.	Enclosed	Spare Copies.	Serial No.
3946	7 files of 2 records with 1 volume		

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwarding for orders a memorial addressed to H.H. the Maharaja by Thumma 18 accused in Criminal Sessions case no: 3 of 22 on the file of the Sessions Judge Thumoja and appellant in Cri. appeal no: 73 of 22 on the file of the Chittoor Cri. Refd case no: 5 of 22-23

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Subd Madras

Cases
6/2/23
JMP

2 The accused Thumma, a Chakli Waddar is convicted for the murder of his little child aged 4 years & sentenced to undergo the penalty

NOTES—First Sheet.

Serial No.

of death. The theory of the prosecution is that he indulged in the act of dashing the child on the ground with a view to cause fear in the minds of the Police, who were trying to arrest him, so that he might be left off. The Chief Court have confirmed the sentence & it is against this, that he has appealed to His Highness for mercy on the ground that the death of the child was due to the rushings of the Police which through aimed at him, accidently fell on the child with fatal effects, & that, being the father of the child, he could not have been so inhumane as to cause its death.

) All the prosecution witnesses consistently depose to the fact that the accused dashed the child on the ground but the accused contends that he dropped down the child after its life was extinct. P.W 10 & 11, who cannot be said to be interested, have deposed to the effect that they cannot definitely say whether the child was living before it was dashed to the ground. Post P.W. 9. Jalwar Papa has stated that the child was breathing when it was snatched away by him from the accused & P.W 14 has deposed that the accused informed him of his intent

Serial No.

to kill the accused. If the accused life was already extinct, there was no reason why it should have been dashed against the ground twice & beat with a stick. As no external injuries at the place of the fracture of the skull were observed, medical evidence goes to prove that the fracture might be due to the head coming into contact with a flat surface like the ground. If the death was due to the blows given by the Police, there should have been external injuries at the seat of the blow. Considering the nature & the temperament of these types of humanity & the direct evidence given by such a large no of eye witnesses, it can be safely concluded that the accused is the perpetrator of the crime & has thus deserves the extreme penalty of the law

Yes Sir

7/2

4) No interference with the conviction or sentences seems to be called for.

5106
7.2.23

2nd Member) I agree. 7.2.23

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

J. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 165 of 19 22

Serial No.

5) Her Excellency has not come to a decision which took place between Lieut Nasir and a group of Pathan traders on the Kalaq pass of Kalabagh on the 31st July 1922. The group was under surveillance for three days before Lieut Nasir himself approached the Kalabagh Nawab & his men were unarmed. Lieut Nasir decided to take preventive action upon the group and ordered three of his men with a Lewis gun to proceed towards the Kalabagh Nawab. The group showed a defiant attitude and three of them opened fire upon the Lewis gun party. The accused Muhammad Hassan and Abdul Ghaffar were convicted by the Court of Inquiry on the charge of abetting the murder of Lieut Nasir. The Kalabagh Nawab & his men opened fire upon Lieut Nasir's party. One Pathan snatched the Lewis gun from Lieut Nasir's hands and ran away when Lieut Nasir attempted to recover it. Lieut Nasir was killed by the Nawab's men.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

and dared [illegible] the proceed and he other
which he lived in his side. The lived
separated once. The mental pain is
what he death was done to the wife cause
by his fraud of the will. The accused
and his other were prosecuted on the
letter was given by magistrate of the district
is it was during which he lived had
not died before he gave his letter. The accused
memorial pleads that he lived died
during the struggle between the Police
as some police which the Police admitted
fell upon the lived. His plea has been
rightly dismissed. The prosecution
Evidence is clear upon the point that
the accused dared the lived & the
proceed & his mental pain is
emphatic that death is due to the
Confession of the man. The murder
is an atrocious one and there is
hardly any extenuating circumstance
in the case. He is a common
professional with the criminal
history that when he suicided by
hand his children Wendy and it
is not uncommon that some

Serial No.

Vishnu Gunpat Sawdekar was found guilty of Murder. The Assessors however were of opinion that the accused was not guilty as they thought that he had done so in grave and sudden provocation but that the accused before he attacked the deceased was found guilty. But their opinion is not supported by evidence. I am not therefore prepared to recommend the accused for royal clemency. The appeal & memorial may be rejected.

Hd
9/2

Le
9.2.25

Ag

~~Miscellaneous papers may please be placed before Secretaries.~~

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Recd. on FEB 10 1923
Reg. No. 4686

Le
9.2.25
Dewan)

6) Papers may be placed before Executive Council

4.2.

1st Member)

Le
14.2.25

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

9.2.0.

G. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

3946

File No. 168 of 1922

Serial No.	
6665-356 14.2.23	7/c also agree. Dewan 15.2.23
5426 19/2/23	8) Put up on 7.II. Sec 15.2.23
16/2	9) D.J. Mr. Sahai
	Secy 19.2.23 2nd member? Mr 19/2
	10) Final Note signed by the Member concerned in the file Mr Sec 22/2
5 for a Bill Mr 23/2	11) Submission note put up Mr 23/2
	Dewan?
	12)

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on FEB 23 1923
Reg. No. 4966.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject:—

Memorial of Thimma accused in Chitaldrug Sessions 3 of 1922-23

---

13) The memorialist Thimma was tried on a charge of having murdered his child and was convicted and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law in Chitaldrug Sessions Case No. 3 of 1922-23. The conviction and sentence having been confirmed by the Chief Court on appeal, the memorialist has now approached His Highness for mercy on the ground that the death of the child was due to the blows administered by the Police, which though aimed at him fell on the child, and that being its father he could not have been so inhuman as to kill it.

14) 2. When the connected papers were submitted to me, I recorded the following minute:-

"This case is the outcome of a fracas which took place between th Police and a gang of Ghatti wadders in the Taluk Office of Challakere on the 31st of July 1922. The gang was under surveillance for some time before and the Police having got information that some of the members were previous convicts decided to take preventive action against the gang and arrested some of the members with a view to their being placed before the Magistrate. The gang showed a defiant attitude and some of them refused to go into the lock-up. The accused memorialist was one of them and was carrying on his shoulders a male child of about 4 years of age at the time. He threatened to kill the child by dashing it to the ground if the Police enforced their orders. One Talawar Papa snatched the child from his hands and ran away to the gate of the Taluk Cutcherry with the intention of restoring the child to the women of the gang, but the accused

9

chased him, snatched the child from his hands and dashed it to the ground and his brother struck the child on the sides. The child expired at once. The medical opinion is that the death was due to the shock caused by the fracture of the skull. The accused and his brother were prosecuted but the latter was given the benefit of the doubt as it was doubtful whether the child had not died before he gave the blows. The accused memorialist pleads that the child died during the struggle between him and the Police as some of the blows which the Police administered fell upon the child. This plea has been rightly disbelieved. The Prosecution evidence is clear upon the point that the accused dashed the child to the ground and the medical opinion is emphatic that death is due to the concussion of the brain. The murder is an atrocious one and there is hardly any extenuating circumstance in the case.

"It is a common practice with the Criminal tribes that when excited they beat their children violently and it is not uncommon that some violent tempers dash the children to the ground and kill them. The Assessors were, however, of opinion that the memorialist too was not guilty as they thought that the child might have died in course of the struggle between the Police and the accused before he dashed it to the ground. But this opinion is quite unsupported by evidence. I am not therefore prepared to recommend the accused for royal clemency".

3. 15) The Dewan and the First Member of Council are of the same opinion

4. 16) The memorial may be rejected.

Bangalore,
22nd February 1923.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Submitted to His Highness.

17) *I submit herewith a Final Note by the* Second *Member of Council on the subject of* the Memorial of Thimma accused in ~~Shimoga~~ Chitaldrug Sessions 3 of 1922-23

for His Highness' gracious approval.

Dewan.

24 FEB 1923

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Memorial of Thimma accused in Chitaldrug Sessions Case No. 3 of -- 1922-23.

709

Returned with Do letter No 172 dated 26.2.1923.

Order.

187

~~KRM~~

26/2/23

3946 P

Do No 172.
with one file

PRIVATE SECRETARY MYSORE

The Palace.
Bangalore.

26th February 1923

My dear Sir,

I am directed to return File No. 504 dated 24th February 1923, and to say that His Highness has decided to exercise his prerogative of mercy in this case, and to commute the sentence of death passed on Thimma, for murdering his only child to one of transportation for life.

Yours sincerely,
Mirza M. Ismail

A. R. Banerji, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Bangalore.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 168 of 19 22

Serial No.

23) Drafts and fair Subd, as also Copies a draft to the Registrar, Chief Court. 1.3.23

Dewan } 1/3

24) 1/3

25) done 1/3

2 To The Hon'ble the [illegible] No. P. 9393 of 3.3.23 for Copy of [illegible] Order Communicating the Reference to one of transportation for life.

DF... Regn. ...ART 1928 Reg. No. 5128

17 MAR 1923

29741

No. 594/II Dt 30.1.23.

Enclosures: Seven files of two records with one memorial and a copy of judgment.

3946

14

Bangalore,

Dated 27th January 1923.

G. 168-22.

From

THE REGISTRAR OF THE
CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL ~~AND REVENUE~~ DEPARTMENTS.

31 JAN 1923

Sir,

I am directed to forward a memorial addressed to His Highness the Maharaja by Thimma, 1st accused in Chital drug Sessions Case No.3 of 19 22-23 on the file of the Sessions Judge of Shimoga Division, and appellant in Criminal Appeal No. 73 of 19 22-23 on the file of this Court. Criminal Referred Case No. 5 of 1922-23.

The entire record of the case is herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Registrar.

V. A. N.

GPB—500—9-1-15

ಸ್ಥಿರ ಮೂಲ ಭಂಡಾರದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಂ ರವರು ಜಾಹೀರಾತಿಗೆ

ಬಡಮ್ಟಾರ್ ಜಿ. ಶಿ. ಟುಪ್ಪೋ ದಿ. ಟುಕರ ರವರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದೆ:—

ಸ್ಥಿರ ಮೂಲ ಭಂಡಾರದ ಟ್ರೀಲೋ ಹೊಲಗಳನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಂಡಲಸು

ಫೆ 22.23ನೆ ಕಿಂಡಲು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ

Rupee, 5 of 22.23.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಂ ಡ ಮೀ ಮೀಂ ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ:—

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು

ಪ್ರತಿಗಳ

ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದ

ಕಾಲಂ ಬೆಂಕಟಲೂರು ಪೆಂಚ್ಲಿಲು

ಪ್ರೈಂಟರ್ಸ್ ರು ನ 9768 ಕೆನಂ:

ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರೈವೆಟ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್

ಮುಂಗಾಣ್ಯವಿ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೂಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದವರಲ್ಲಾ. ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡು. ಕೆಲ ಹೊಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ಬಾಯಿಂಪೂಜಿ ಕುಳ್ಳಾಕಿ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಿಸುಪ್ಪಿ ಮಾಡಿ. ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಲಿ ದುಂಡಿ ಹೊಲಂತೆ ದುಡಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಲು, ಕಲಿಣ ದಂಡಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಚಿಕ್ಕಾಸಿದೆ. ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ

ನನ್ನ ಬೆರಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿ ಬಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನನ್ನ ಹೆಬ್ಬೆರಳು ಬಲಿ. ಎಡಗೈ
ತಾಯಿ, ಬಲಗೈಯ ಬೆರಳುಗಳು ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ಬಲಗೈ
ಬೆರಳಿನ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ಹೆಬ್ಬೆರಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ
ನನ್ನ ಬೆರಳನ್ನು. ಕೈಬೆರಳಿನ ಗುರುತು ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನನಗೆ ಎಡಗಣ್ಣು
ಮಂಜಾಗಿ ಬಲಗಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ
ಯುಂಟಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬೆಳಕಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಳಕಿನ
ಕಿರಣ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ನನಗೆ ಬಲಗಣ್ಣಿನ ಮಂಜಾಗಿ ಬಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಹೋಗಿದೆ. ನನಗೆ
ಎಲುಬಿನ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನ್ನ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯ
ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೆ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Left thumb impression
of Thimma. Condemned
prisoner no 9768.

Superintendent
Central Jail
Bangalore
27.1.23

Chief Guard
Central Jail
Bangalore
27/1/23.

27/1/23.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE AT BANGALORE.

Friday, the 19th day of January 1923.

Present.

Mr. Justice R. B. P l u m e r,

and

Mr. Justice B. S u b b a n n a.

Petition of Criminal Appeal No. 73 of 1922-23

Criminal Referred Case No. 5 of 1922-23

against the donviction and sentence by the Sessions Judgeof Shimoga Division, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, in Chitaldrug Sessions Case No. 3 of 1922-23.

APPELLANT.

T h i m m a

(1st accused)

J U D G M E N T.

The appellant Thimma has been convicted by the learned Sessions Judge of Shimoga of the murder of his little son aged four and has been sentenced to death. He has preferred this appeal from Jail. Advocate Mr. C. Krishna Murti was appointed his counsel and has argued the appeal before us very fully. His contentions are that it is extremely improbable that a father would wantonly murder his only son and that the evidence of the prosecution witnesses who depose to seeing the accused commit the murder is not entirely reliable.

2. The facts of the case are somewhat peculiar and though fully set out in the judgment of the lower court may be briefly repeated here.

3. The appellant is one of a gang of Ghati Waddars one of the recognised criminal tribes, notoriously turbulent and lawless. The gang in May last was taken by the police to Challakere Pasta and kept in sheds while the police traced their antecedents. As a result of their enquiries the police decided to take action against them under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Sub Inspector, prosecution witness No. 16, accordingly arrested the adult male members of the gang and directed the Daffedar to put them in the lock-up. They were then in the enclosed yard of the taluk office just outside the police office. The addars on this order being given began to create a disturbance and only three out of the 16 ~~Kannada~~ addars who had been arrested went into the lock-up. The appellant had his four year old son on his shoulder and threatened to dash it on the ground and kill it if the order committing them to the lock-up was insisted on. As the police insisted on the order the appellant in spite of the efforts of some of the other Waddars to prevent him dashed his son on to theground.

4. Thereupon a talwar who ~~xxxxxx~~ was present by name Papa, prosecution witness No. 8, snatched the child away from the appellant and ran with it towards the gate of the courtyard. The appellant however chased him and snatched the child back from him and again dashed the child to the ground so that its head hit the ground. Then a addar who was a co-accused with the appellant in the case hit the child over the side of the abdomen with the short think piece of wood, Article No. 1. Then a cry went round that the child was dead.

5. Meanwhile the Waddars including the two accused were beating the police and throwing stones and brickbats and trying to force open the gate of the courtyard which the Police Inspector, prosecution witness No. 1, had had closed and was keeping closed by holding on to its bars from outside. Then a Waddar by name Rama, the father-in-law of the appellant and the leader of the gang, and another Waddar by name Thimma, struck the Inspector's hands with sticks, and a stone hit the Inspector on his forehead. Then he let go of the gate and Waddar Rama opened it and got out followed by the appellant and others. The appellant then threw the child's corpse under a honge tree near Rama's shed. By this time the police and bar sepoys had rallied to the scene and the Sub Inspector fired his gun and shot down Rama. Then the Waddars became cowed and were all secured. The Amildar sent off a First Information Report of the occurrence, and the next day the then Sub-Division Officer, Mr. C.P.Lakshmana-Rao, prosecution witness No. 6, came to Challakere and held the inquest on the child.

6. As a result of the subsequent investigation of the case the appellant (1st accused) and that other Waddar Hanuma (second accused) who had struck the child with a stick were charged by the police with the murder of the child. They were both committed for trial but the second accused was given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted as there was no possibility of knowing whether the two ruptures of the liver ½ inch in length in one case and 1/6th inch in diameter in theother which were in all probability the result of the second accused's blow on the child's right side had been caused before or immediately after death. In the opinion of the medical officer they had not been the cause of the death which he attributed to concussion of the brain due to the severe injuries on the child's head which had caused extensive fractures of the right parietal and occipital bones.

7. The assessors held the appellant also not guilty thinking that possibly the child's death might have been caused by its being pulled about from one person to another but this opinion in the face of the medical evidence as to the cause of death must be considered somewhat perverse, and it was rightly disagreed with by the learned Sessions Judge who found the appellant guilty of the deliberate and gruesome murder of his child and sentenced him to death.

8. The tumult and riot by the Maddars in the cutcherry courtyard are spoken to by a large number of witnesses who describe the ~~xxxxxx~~ various aspects of it that came in most prominently to their notice. Among them, prosecution witnesses 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 17 saw the appellant dash the child to the ground - some on the first occasion, some on the second. Prosecution witnesses 1 and 9 heard the appellant declare that he would kill the child. Objection is taken to some of the witnesses such as prosecution witnesses Nos. 1, 2, 16 and 17, on the ground that they are police officers and constables, and therefore interested and unreliable, while prosecution witness No. 5 a barr sepoy, prosecution witnesses 8 and9 two talwars, prosecution witness No. 3 a taluk office collar, prosecution witness Nos. 12 and 13 an Excise and a Municipal clerk respectively, are said to be under the Amildar's influence and not entirely reliable.

9. In a case of this nature we have no hesitation whatever in relying on the evidence of all these witnesses. Naturally in their description of such a scene of violent disorder and tumult there are material differences in their evidence. Since they ~~xxx~~ each recount the particular events that they happened to most clearly notice and remember. Without such difference their evidence would be extremely open to suspicion.

But even leaving their evidence out of consideration,

no

no objection whatever can betaken to the evidence of prosecution witness No. 10, a Pleader by name Mr. Anandathirtha Rao, and prosecution witness No. 11 an independent contractor, and prosecution witness 14, an entirely disinterested Ryot. Prosecution witnesses Nos. 10 and 14 saw the appellant dash the child against the ground and prosecution witness No. 11 saw "a Waddar" dash the child. He cannot identify the first accused as that Waddar and quite honestly says so.

10. We have no doubt whatever therefore that the appellant threatened to kill his little son and subsequently fulfilled the threat and dash the child's head against the ground and thereby caused the fractures of the skull which were the immediate cause of the child's death.

11. The fact that the appellant is a man of a very low and savage order of humanity with unbridled passions and violent temperament urged upon our consideration by appellant's counsel with a view to a reduction of the sentence does not seem to us any mitigation of his deliberate and determined murder of his child and we find it impossible to hold that the sentence of death is too severe for so inhuman a crime.

12. We accordingly confirm the ~~xxxxx~~ conviction and sentence and dismiss this appeal.

Sd/- R. B. Pluma Rao

J U D G E.

Sd/- B. Subbarama

J U D G E.

Copy"

M Narayana Rao

Dy: Registrar

G. R S. VI—S-III/33]

DRAFT.

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Section. 15
File No. 168
Serial No. 2

No. 8993 Records

Diary No. of letter replied to:.....

To

The Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

( )

, *the*.....*191* .

Date of issue..... 3/3/23

Signed by.....

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith for information of the Judges of the Chief Court and for communication to the prisoner..... Nimmu .....

.....

undergoing sentence of death

.....

in the..... 1st S.C. ..... Jail, copy of order passed by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, on the prisoner's memorial dated 27.1.1923

Commuting the sentence to one of transportation for life

2. The entire records received with your letter No. 594/22-23 dated 30.1.1923 .....191 are herewith returned.

I have, etc.,

for Secretary. Govt

Recd 1/3/23

G. R. S. VII—S-III/34]

In the Matter of a Memorial

of Nimma sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law in criminal murder cases case no: 3 of 1922-23

His Highness the Maharaja

has been pleased to

Commute the sentence of death passed on him to one of transportation for life.

Draft

Dewan.

WD 02264—GPB—500—5-2-17